

irregularity in the different specimens I should have been more cautious, but this was not the case in this instance. However, a year or two later another batch was received, and this time the "shells" were no two alike, and most of them with comparatively little resemblance to a normal shell.

The blunder was clear. These specimens were secretions from the bases of the Actinias, but how the first lot attained the regularity shown by the figures is still a mystery. The readers of this article must assess my culpability.

ENIA COOKI N. SP. (PLATE VII, FIGS. 11, 12, 13.)

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

The shell is thin, obesely fusiform, the diameter contained about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length, composed of six whorls, the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ strongly convex. The first four whorls form a rapidly enlarging cone; the next whorl is much inflated; and the last whorl is large, somewhat flattened peripherally in its first half, then rapidly contracting, concave a short distance below the suture; the neck rounded and shortly descending, free in front. Surface mat, of a chamois tint, but darker on the antepenult, paler on the last whorl; covered with a very thin cuticle. The apex is entire, obtuse. First whorl smooth, the next having delicate striae; on the third whorl low, coarse wrinkles appear, and the following whorls have coarse sculpture of irregular, retractive wrinkles. On the neck they become sharper, more crowded, and less oblique to the growth lines. The aperture is but slightly longer than wide, rounded, ivory-yellow within. Peristome broadly expanded, faintly flesh-tinted within, with a narrowly reflexed white edge. The superior lamella is high, sinuous, continuous with the spiral lamella. The inferior lamella is strongly developed. Subcolumellar lamella is deeply immersed. The principal plica is lateral, running in to the middle of the dorsal side, where its inner end is closely contiguous to the upper end of the lunella. The lunella is crescentic, deeply curved, and wholly visible in the aperture (seen foreshortened in fig. 11).

Length 27.8 mm., diam. 11.5 mm.; aperture, length 9.7 mm., width 8.6 mm.

The clausilium is widest in the middle, tapering towards both ends. It is a little thickened at the distal end, and the main curvature is near the filament.

Type, Cat. No. 215084 U. S. Nat. Mus., from the Peruvian Andes, in the vicinity of San Miguel (6,000 ft.), Urubamba Valley, Province of Caxamarca, Peru, collected by Dr. O. F. Cook, and referred to the writer by Dr. Wm. H. Dall.

This species is strongly differentiated from all known *Nenia* by its very obese figure and small number of whorls, none being deciduous. The sculpture allies it to such forms as *N. taczanowskii* (Lub.), which also agrees in the armature of the throat. The inflation of the penult and contraction of the last whorl give the shell an appearance of deformity. Dr. Paul Ehrmann has remarked of the genus *Nenia*¹ that Ecuador and northern Peru are its distribution center; the group here reaches its acme of differentiation, and is most numerous in species. The present species, of a shape hardly to be matched in the whole family Clausiliidæ, is a further illustration of the diversity of forms found in this focal region for *Nenia*.

MY JOURNEY TO THE BLUE AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, ARIZONA.

BY JAS. H. FERRISS.

At the close of a summer in the Catalina mountains, Frank Cole, the guide for tourists and bug hunters to the wilds, led me into the seventh heaven. Something over 200 miles north-east of Tucson, Mt. Thomas, also known as Sierra Blanca and Old Baldy, in this region of perfect delight, stands 13,496 feet above sea level, the highest in Arizona, and at that time unknown to conchology. Here was the chance at that mythical *Oreohelix* "big as a tea saucer."

¹The late Dr. C. Boettger (1909) and most other recent authors on this group consider *Nenia* generically distinct from *Clausilia*. Its nearest affinity in the old world appears to be the Indo-Chinese genus *Garnieria*.